

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
POLLUTION/SITUATION REPORT
Sherwin Williams Plant Fire Response - Removal Polrep
Initial Removal Polrep



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Region VI

Subject: POLREP #1
Initial
Sherwin Williams Plant Fire Response
A6WT
Garland, TX
Latitude: 32.9080210 Longitude: -96.6667990

To: Craig Carroll, Region 6
Brendan Roache, OEM
Anthony Buck, TCEQ

From: Eric Delgado, FOSC
Date: 8/7/2023
Reporting Period: 8/7/2023

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Site Number:	A6WT	Contract Number:
D.O. Number:		Action Memo Date:
Response Authority:	CERCLA	Response Type: Emergency
Response Lead:	EPA	Incident Category: Removal Assessment
NPL Status:	Non NPL	Operable Unit:
Mobilization Date:	8/7/2023	Start Date: 8/7/2023
Demob Date:		Completion Date:
CERCLIS ID:	TXN000622299	RCRIS ID:
ERNS No.:		State Notification:
FPN#:		Reimbursable Account #:

1.1.1 Incident Category

CERCLA emergency response with potentially responsible party (PRP) oversight at a paint manufacturing facility.

1.1.2 Site Description

1.1.2.1 Location

The incident occurred at an active paint manufacturing facility in Garland, Texas. The facility is located within a primarily commercial/industrial area at 701 South Shiloh Road, Garland, Dallas County, Texas 75042 (Site). A large residential neighborhood is located approximately 0.25 miles southeast of the Site. Two bodies of water, Stream 2C4 and Duck Creek, flow through the residential neighborhood.

1.1.2.2 Description of Threat

The following materials were present in the building that burned down:

glacial methacrylate, butyl acrylate 10-20 PPM MEHQ, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, styrene monomer, luperox 26, 2-Ehtylhexyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, methyl normal amyl ketone. The facility was unable to shutoff the fire suppression system during the incident which resulted in the release of an unknown amount of aqueous fire-fighting foam (AFFF) and firewater into storm drains that drain into Stream 2C4. Stream C24 drains into Duck Creek and ultimately flows into the East Fork of the Trinity River. Several odor complaints were reported by members of the community to EPA and TCEQ.

1.1.3 Preliminary Removal Assessment/Removal Site Inspection Results

2. Current Activities

2.1 Operations Section

2.1.1 Narrative

On 8/7/23, at approximately 1:20 am, the Garland Police (GPD) and Fire Department (GFD) Dispatch received notification of an incident involving an explosion and fire at the Sherwin Williams Plant Facility, located at 701 South Shiloh Road, Garland, Dallas County, Texas 75042. Garland Police Department, Garland Fire Department, and Richardson HazMat were the first to respond to the incident. Follow up explosions were reported throughout the night. It was reported that the initial fire at the facility was extinguished at approximately 5 p.m. The Garland Fire Department and Sherwin Williams continued to monitor the site for additional flareups.

2.1.2 Response Actions to Date

Upon confirmation that the fire was extinguished, Sherwin Williams discovered that two acrylic acid polymer tanks' cooling systems were impaired and unable to maintain temperatures to avoid rapid polymerization. Sherwin Williams began running a temporary cooling process to stabilize tank temperatures and is actively measuring and recording the tanks temperatures and reporting their findings to responding agencies. The EPA OSC and state OSC have advised Sherwin Williams to remove the remaining materials from the acrylic acid polymer tanks and dispose of the materials off-site.

EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Eric Delgado arrived on-site at approximately 1p.m. and EPA START contractors arrived on-site at approximately 1:30p.m. EPA conducted community air monitoring using a MultiRAE Pro equipped with a hydrogen cyanide sensor, a Draeger XPID 9500 to analyze for acrylates, benzene, toluene, ethylene, xylene, and styrene, and a personalDataRam pDR-1500 to monitor for PM 2.5. TCEQ conducted airmonitoring with its DUVAS vehicle. The detection limits and community action levels for the incident's chemicals of concern (CoCs)are listed below:

CoCs	Instrument	Instrument Detection Limit Range	Community Action Level	
Methyl Methylacrylate	XPID9500	2.5 - 275 ppm	17 ppm	
Styrene	XPID9500	1.0 - 300 ppm	15.6 ppm	
Hydrogen Cyananide	MultiRAE Pro	0.5 - 50 ppm	1 ppm	
Benzene	XPID9500	0.02 - 25 ppm	0.54 ppm	
Toluene	XPID9500	0.33 - 100 ppm	12 ppm	
Xylene	XPID9500	1.0 - 300 ppm	5.1 ppm	
Ethyl Acrylate	XPID9500	1.0 - 200 ppm*	8.3 ppm	
Butyl Acrylate	XPID9500	*	8.3 ppm	
PM 2.5	pDR-1500	1 - 400,000 micrograms/m ³	250 micrograms/m ³	*Results are qualified, but not quantified as the

concentration calculation is based on simplified assumptions with modest demands of accuracy.

EPA conducted community air monitoring for methyl methylacrylate, styrene, hydrogen cyananide, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM 2.5). VOCs, including benzene, and PM 2.5 were detected during air monitoring activities; however, the readings were below the site-specific community action levels. Further information regarding air monitoring activities can be found in *Section 2.1.2 Response Actions to Date*. EPA observed that approximately 7.4 miles of surface water consisting of Stream 2C4 and Duck Creek were impacted by AFFF and firewater. Sherwin Williams began containment and recovery efforts along Stream 2C4 and Duck Creek and have additional resources on the way to supplement surface water containment and recovery efforts.

EPA and TCEQ did not observe readings for any CoCs at or above site-specific community action levels while conducting community air monitoring. EPA observed readings above instrument detection limits for benzene, VOCs, and PM 2.5. The highest readings observed by EPA for benzene, VOCs, and PM 2.5 were 0.1 ppm, 0.4 ppm, 213 micrograms/m³, respectively. EPA did not observe readings above instrument detection limits for methyl methylacrylate, styrene, hydrogen cyananide, toluene, xylene, ethyl acrylate, or butyl acrylate. EPA also activated the ASPECT aircraft to obtain optical and thermal imagery of the Site.

EPA observed approximately 7.4 miles of surface waters consisting of Stream 2C4 and Duck Creek impacted by AFFF and firewater. The furthest extent of observed impact was at the Duck Creek Greenbelt Park (32.859857, -96.620867). Sherwin Williams deployed sorbent booms at the portion of Stream 2C4 near the intersection of Saturn Rd and Anita Dr (32.887246, -96.648271) and is building an earthen dam on the portion of Duck Creek located near Wynne Park (32.872322, -96.634193). Sherwin Williams is also recovering fluids from the portion of Stream 2C4 near the intersection of Saturn Rd and Anita Dr with a vacuum truck and storing fluids in a frac tank. EPA observed dead fish at several areas in Stream 2C4.

2.1.3 Enforcement Activities, Identity of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

The Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) is Sherwin Williams.

2.1.4 Progress Metrics

There are no progress metrics to report at this time.

2.2 Planning Section

2.2.1 Anticipated Activities

2.2.1.1 Planned Response Activities

EPA, TCEQ, and Sherwin Williams will continue to conduct community air monitoring. Sherwin Williams has provided EPA a preliminary sampling plan for impacted soils and surface water to review. Sherwin Williams will have several more vacuum trucks and frac tanks to recover AFFF fluids and firewater from Stream 2C4 and Duck Creek and will also begin installing additional containment structures such as underflow dams along the Stream 2C4 and Duck Creek on August 8.

2.2.2 Issues

Recovery of AFFF and firewater from several portions of Stream 2C4 and Duck Creek will require obtaining access agreements from residential property owners.

2.3 Logistics Section

No information to report.

2.4 Finance Section

2.4.1 Narrative

No information to report at this time.

2.5 Other Command Staff

2.5.1 Safety Officer

No information to report.

2.5.2 Liaison Officer

No information to report.

2.5.3 Information Officer

No information to report.

3. Participating Entities

3.1 Unified Command

EPA, TCEQ, City of Garland, and Sherwin Williams will operate in Unified Command during the upcoming operational period.

3.2 Cooperating Agencies

EPA is working closely with the following state and local agencies during this response: TCEQ, City of Garland Fire Department, City of Garland Police Department, City of Garland Emergency Management.

4. Personnel On Site

- EPA FOSCs
 - Eric Delgado
 - Nabil Mzee
- EPA START
 - Nicolas Studebaker – Field Team Leader
 - Jennifer Larvin
 - Colin Jonason
 - Hayley Drodzick
- TCEQ
- City of Garland Fire Department
- City of Garland Police Department
- City of Garland Emergency Management
- Sherwin Williams
 - Miller Environmental
 - Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health (CTEH)
 - TAS Environmental
 - Cactus Environmental

5. Definition of Terms

aqueous fire-fighting foam (AFFF)

Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT)

Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health (CTEH)

chemicals of concern (CoCs)

EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)

Garland Fire Department (GFD)

Garland Police Department (GPD)

meter (m)

particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM 2.5)

parts per million (ppm)

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)

Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START)

Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

6. Additional sources of information

6.1 Internet location of additional information/report

Additional information may be obtained at response.epa.gov/SherwinWilliamsPlantFireResponse.

6.2 Reporting Schedule

This is an initial POLREP. A progress POLREP will be submitted at a later time as determined appropriate by the EPA OSC and a final POLREP will be submitted upon completion of the response.

7. Situational Reference Materials

No information available at this time.